17 July 1955

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"Soviet Bloe Transportation Capability to Launch and Support a Compaign into the Area between the Beltic Sea and the Alps. (Rail)"

- 1. The subject paper is the railroad part of the study which for many years was known as the "WSEG Study" or EIG-P-8. The EIG at its meeting of 5 June 1958 noted that the Preliminary Braft of EIC-P-8 which was forwarded to the Wespons Systems Evaluation Group (WSEG) on 19 August 1954 adequately filled the WSEG request for the subject report, and agreed that the revised draft of the study should be completed by the Transportation Capabilities Estimates Group (TCEG) and should be published as an Army ACSI, Intelligence Report, showing participating agency concurrences or reservations.
- 2. The Chairman of the TCEC (Mr. Farrell of the Army) has now submitted a draft of the subject study to me in my capacity as CIA Mamber of the TCEC, and requests my concurrence in the study or a statement of my reservations by 23 July 1958.
- 3. The economic data contribution to the study appear to be a true representation of our contribution to the study. These data include a statement that the reilroads of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslowakia and Bangary are currently antisfying the demands of the economies of these countries for rail trump-portation, and that there have been improvements in these systems during the Post World War II period. In addition, we have supplied data from our current estimates on these countries of route mileage, tone originated, ton-mile performance and inventories of losomotives and cars. The other parts of the paper contain estimates on the military transport capabilities of the seven railroad lines considered in the paper, and descriptive information on the routes of those lines.

4. The study concludes:

a. That 167 through, military trains each way per day could be operated for a sustained period (in excess of three months) across Eastern Europe in the areas under consideration, and terminate approximately 98,000 met short tens

daily at the western frontiers of the Eastern European Satellites. In order to accomplish this movement 2100 locomotives and 96,400 freight cars would be required.

- b. That 212 through, military trains each way per day could be operated for a short period (maximum of 30 days) and terminate 124,400 short tons daily at the western frontiers of the Eastern Daropean Satellites. Approximately 2720 Locanotives and 122,400 freight cars would be required to sustain such a movement.
- c. That the selected Polish rail lines have a cambility to move tennage to the Oder-Neisserriver line in excess of East Germany's forwarding capability to the extent of 24,400 short tons each way per day for a sustrined period and 31,200 short tons for a short period.
- d. That the railroad lines, therefore, have a capability of maintaining 196 USSR Army divisions and supporting air to the extent of one air regiment per ground division.
- e. That the supply of locatotives and rolling stock within the four countries in quentice is amply edequate to support the military through-put temage capability of the selected lines for each time period. (Our estimates contained in the report, show that there are about 20,000 standard manure locomotives and 520,000 stendard gauge freight cars in use on the railroad systems of the four countries concerned in the estimate.)
- 5. The military transport capability listed above is estimated to be 75 percent of the estimated actual consbility of the lines in question. The remaining 25 percent of the actual capability is reserved in this study for local economic traffic and supplies needed for operation of the railroad.

6. The estimates of military transport capability are

consistent with the entiretes in earlier drafts of the subject report. and with current estimates of the same type prepared 25X1X7 The only current estimates that differ significantly from those of the subject report have been prepared by USAREUR. at Heidelberg. These estimates are higher, but apply only to East Germany, and are not comparable in other important respects. I have not checked the military estimates of the subject report in great detail. To do so would involve an expenditure of man hours that is not believed warranted on what is escentially military intelligence. Hough obecks against economic date indicate, however, that the military estimates are not out of

line either in terms of train operation or allocations for

economic traffic in warting on the lines considered.

7. It gives me great pleasure to be able to recommend that I, as the CIA Member of the TCBI, be permitted to concur in the subject report, particularly in view of the difficulty we have had with some of the Army estimates in the recent past. There are a few minor substantive matters and some editorial errors associated with the present draft of the report which I shall take up with Mr. Farrell, Chairman of the TCHI, independently, and I enticipate no difficulty in getting him to adopt my suggestions.

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Distribution:

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